

ENDS IN A BLAZE

Its Record Has Been One of Surprises From the Start.

Patriotic Anthems and Cheers For Those at the Helm of Affairs.

Session of Congress Most Notable Since the Civil War.

It Leaves the Country at Last One Country.

OF GLORY

Washington, July 8.—The end of this session of congress in the house was marked by two notable incidents. One was a sensational partisan, well-nigh resulting in personal combat upon the floor of the house; the other was a patriotic and swept away all signs of the former. In the former Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.), Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) and Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas) were the principal participants. In the latter all members joined, irrespective of party affiliations. After the rather stormy session of two hours the house, when adjournment was announced, joined in cheers for the president and war heroes and the singing of patriotic songs, making perhaps the most notable ending of a session since the civil war. The only measure of importance passed was a bill to reimburse states for expenses incurred in aiding the organizing of the volunteer army.

A ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE SCENE.
Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.), by moving to strike from the record a part of the speech which appeared as that of Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.), precipitated the dispute which brought on the closing incident of sensational nature.

Mr. Handy declared the part in question was never uttered upon the floor of the house, and read from the reporter's notes to corroborate his assertion.

Mr. Ray declared he had uttered every word. The house was becoming excited, the packed galleries were intensely interested.

"Mr. Speaker," resumed Mr. Handy, "a question of veracity has arisen here. If the gentleman from New York says that he uttered the words in question, I declare upon my honor he did not, and I hold here the reporter's notes which show that he did not, and I rely upon the memory of members to substantiate what I say."

"Vote, vote," came from members all over the house, who were in haste to have the Ray-Handy incident closed.

A vote was taken.

The house declined to strike out the speech. A division was called for and the negative vote again prevailed.

Mr. Cannon was standing just across the center aisle, face flushed and eyes fixed upon the minority, growing apparently indignant.

"I call for tellers," said Mr. Handy, and with that the veteran member from Illinois stepped into the aisle.

"You are deliberately obstructing public business, in which the whole country is interested."

The rest of his remark was lost in the jeers of the minority, calls for the regular order and the resulting confusion, as Mr. Cannon charged up the aisle, shouting out a flood of vigorous denunciations.

He had reached a point opposite Mr. Ball (Dem., Texas), Mr. Cannon had called for the yeas and nays, saying it was manifest that the Democrats would call for them. Mr. Cannon repeated his charge of obstruction, when Mr. Ball, addressing the House, said: "The record is false and you know it was false when you voted against correcting it."

"That is a lie," said Mr. Cannon, and in an instant the belligerent members were struggling to reach each other, while many others were pulling and straining to control them. The house was upon its feet.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) asked Mr. Cannon and himself aside and when Mr. Ball asked Mr. Cannon "to come outside" and the latter was moving to comply, Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) took charge of the Illinois member and restrained him.

Meantime the speaker had been pounding back and the sergeant at arms, Mr. Russell, had seized the big silver mace and was moving among the members where the greatest disorder prevailed.

Order was restored slowly and a roll call followed, while the galleries commented upon what had taken place in the course of a visit to Washington.

The roll call upon Mr. Handy's motion to strike out required: Yeas 50, nays 166. Later in the session Mr. Cannon explained that Mr. Ball had addressed his remarks to him personally and therefore he believed to withdraw his offensive statement.

MINUTE CONGRATULATIONS.
The speaker named Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hopkins of Illinois and Mr. Richardson of Tennessee as a committee to wait upon the president in company with a senate committee and announce the readiness of congress to adjourn.

"Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Henderson after the return, and reporting that the committee had discharged its duties, "the president directs the committee to say that he has no further communications to make to the house and says he desires to congratulate the congress upon its patriotic and faithful work."

The report was applauded.

The remainder of the session passed without incident.

A PATRIOTIC SYMPHONY.
At 1 o'clock, when Speaker Reed announced: "This second session of this congress adjourned without day," a great cheer arose, and then began a scene which, while similar to the usual scene of session, far surpassed in enthusiasm and manifested good feeling any similar episode in the memory of old members of the house. The occupants of the packed galleries, who had been so glib in the heated session, presently a voice arose and there in the galleries joined in and it was not long until members and

spectators were all singing the patriotic hymn.

The scene was a marked transit from the many partisan demonstrations which had been witnessed such a short time before. Democrats and Republicans were now singing in accord the National Anthem. When the song ceased some members proposed three cheers for the nation's president, and the roar of sound that followed came from a united house.

"The north, south, east and west; A united country," was proposed, and then in turn came the heroes of the war, Lewis, Schley, Hobson, Sampson, and finally Former Representative General Joseph Wheeler, who is now clinging, though ill, to his command in front of Santiago, was named and the hall resounded with cheers of thrilling strength. Then the singing proceeded.

Meantime Sergeant-at-Arms Russell had brought in 50 small American flags and every member was now waving one.

"The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, while flags waved and the galleries cheered. Later followed "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the latter perhaps for the first time in the house by members.

CHEERS FOR TOM REED.
Cheers for the speaker were given and then the members began leaving, saying farewell to colleagues.

"Home Sweet Home" and "Auld Lang Syne" supplanted the patriotic airs and impressed more strongly upon the hearers that another session was ended.

CONGRESSIONAL RIDERS.
Clerk McDowell, when the singing ceased, mounted the clerk's desk and announced that Mr. Allen of Mississippi had opened a recruiting office in the ways and means committee room, and a few minutes later Mr. Allen, popularly known as "Private Allen," arose and said:

"The congressional Rough Riders will report to me in committee room and enlist for Cuba."

The announcement was suggestive of his speech delivered a number of days ago in which he proposed that a company of congressmen be recruited.

QUIETLY IN THE SENATE
Passed the Last Day of a Most Eventful Session.

Washington, July 8.—In a manner so simple as to be almost perfunctory, the senate at 2:05 o'clock this afternoon adjourned without day.

It had been agreed, when the session convened at noon, that the house resolution providing for the adjournment of congress at 2 o'clock today should be adopted and that an executive session should be held to confirm the nominations in the military and naval establishments.

No other business except of the merest routine nature was transacted. The arrangements were carried out to the letter.

For nearly an hour previous to adjournment, President McKinley and the members of his cabinet, except Secretary Day and Long, were in the president's room, adjointing the senate chamber.

During that time the president signed a large number of engrossed bills, many of which would have failed had it been necessary to send them to the executive mansion for his signature.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama opposed the proposed adjournment, maintaining that it would be far more desirable for congress to sit a recess until the first Monday in September. He urged that the war with Spain seemed to be drawing to a conclusion and insisted that it was the duty of congress to remain in session, as questions of the great consequence might be precipitated at any moment. He urged, too, that a treaty of peace with Spain might soon demand the attention of congress.

Mr. Allen of Nebraska spoke in a similar strain, and stated also that the calendar was crowded with bills of an important character.

This brought from Mr. Gallinger the assertion that there were but five general bills and thirty odd pension bills on the calendar, a smaller number, he said, than had been on the calendar at adjournment the time during the past twenty years.

Mr. Allen had dozen objections had prevented the consideration of the bill permitting volunteers at the front to cast their votes for members of congress. Mr. Thurston secured the adoption of a resolution for the appointment of a committee of fifteen senators to attend the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha on a stated day.

Then, at 1:55 p. m., on motion of Mr. Allen, the senate went into executive session.

At one minute of 2 o'clock the executive session ended and the doors were opened for the closing legislative session.

The clock by which the senate regulates its business had been turned back five minutes in order that the extra time might be gained.

Mr. Spooner offered a resolution thanking Senator Frye, president pro tempore of the senate, for the able and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the senate during the present session. It was adopted.

A similar resolution, offered by Vice-Cockrell of Missouri, thanking Vice-President Hobart, was adopted with a unanimous vote.

Vice-President Hobart then, the hour of 2 o'clock being indicated by the senate timepiece, formally declared the senate adjourned without day.

FAILED OF CONFIRMATION
Among the Unfortunate on the List is "Consul" McKinley.

Washington, July 8.—The senate, during its executive session today, confirmed

TREADS

His Judgment Not to Blame That the Bottle Wasn't Really Corked.

How the Brave Fellows Lay on Deck Till the Merrimac Sank, With a Hail of Death Around Them--Prison Fare.

Hobson and His Seven Hero-Comrades Received Aboard the Flagship New York With a Storm of Welcome.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Off Santiago de Cuba, July 7, by the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 8 (9:35 a. m.).—The return of Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson to his ship, the flagship New York, last night was marked by wild enthusiasm.

Behind Hobson came Colonel John Jacob Astor, and the first thing Hobson tried to do was to introduce him to the officers, but Colonel Astor got lost in the crowd which surrounded him insisting upon shaking Hobson's hand. The transports blew their whistles.

When Hobson sat once more among his messmates he told the story of his experience, his marvelous escape and his imprisonment in Morro Castle.

"I did not miss the entrance to the harbor," he said, "as Ensign Powell, in the launch, supposed. I headed east until I got my bearings and then made for it, straight in. Then came the firing. It was grand, flashing out first from one side of the harbor and then the other, from the guns on the hill, the Vizcaya, lying inside the harbor, joining in."

"Troops from Santiago rushed down when the news of the Merrimac's coming was telegraphed and soldiers lined the foot of the cliffs, firing wildly across and killing each other with their cross-fire. The Merrimac's steering gear broke as she got to Estrella point. Only three of the torpedoes on her side exploded when I touched the bottom. A huge submarine mine caught her full amidships, hurling the water high in the air and tearing a great rent in the Merrimac's side."

"The reason ran up Estrella point. Chiefly owing to the work done by the mine."

she began to sink slowly. At that time she was across the channel, but before she settled the tides turned her around. We were all aft, lying on the deck. Shells and bullets whistled around. Six-inch shells from the Vizcaya came tearing into the Merrimac, crashing into wood and iron and passing clear through, while the plunging shots from the fort broke through her decks."

"Not a man must move," I said, "and it was only owing to the splendid discipline of the men that all of us were not killed, as the shells rained over us and minutes became hours of suspense. The men's mouths grew parched, but we must lie there until daylight. I told them. Now and again one or another of the men, lying with his face glued to the deck and wondering whether the next shell would not come our way, would say: 'Hadn't we better drop off now, sir?' but I said 'Wait until daylight.'"

"It would have been impossible to get the catamaran anywhere but to the shore, where the soldiers stood shooting, and I hoped that by daylight we might be recognized and saved."

"The grand old Merrimac kept sinking. I wanted to go forward and see the damage done there where nearly all of the fire was directed, but one man said that if I ran it would draw all the fire on the rest. So I lay motionless. It was splendid the way these men behaved. The fire of the soldiers, the batteries and the Vizcaya was awful. When the water came up on the Merrimac's deck the catamaran floated amid the wreckage, but was still made fast to the boom and our heads above the edge and clung on, our hands being above water."

"One man thought we were safer right there; it was quite light, the firing had ceased, except that on the New York launch, and I feared that Ensign Powell and his men had been killed."

"A Spanish launch came towards the Merrimac. We agreed to capture her and run. Just as she came close the Spaniards saw us and half a dozen marines jumped up and pointed their rifles at our heads."

"Is there any officer in that boat to receive a surrender of prisoners of war? I shouted."

"An old man leaned out from the window and waved his hands. It was Admiral Cervera. The marines lowered their rifles and we were helped into the launch. Then we were put in cells in Morro Castle. Afterward we were taken to Santiago. I had the court martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital."

"From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see the poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me."

"The Spaniards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was exchanged."

"Mr. Ramsden, the British consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. Lieutenant Hobson could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn the news that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected talk about the battle, untroubled by the enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effect of exploding shells and army moves than about his own brave deed."

"The men who came with him received a ringing reception. All are doing well."

COLONEL WOOD'S OWN STORY OF THE BATTLE OF LA QUASINA

Washington, July 8.—The following graphic account of the battle of La Quasina has been received at the war department:

"Camp First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Six Miles Out of Santiago, June 27, 1898."

"Dear General: Thinking that a line about our fight and general condition would interest you, I take this opportunity to drop you a line. We are all getting along very comfortably thus far, and find the climate much better than we expected. Also the country, which, aside from being awfully rough and full of undergrowth, is rather picturesque and attractive."

"We commenced our advance from our first landing place on the 23rd and our night General Young and I, as second in command of the Second cavalry brigade,

had a long war talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road, to Santiago. He decided that we should make a dash for it and hold on hard, while I was to make a detour by trail under a couple of Cuban guards, and take them in flank and try to get them out of their very strong position, which was in the widest and roughest part of the trail toward the town."

"Our little plan worked. I located the Spanish outpost and deployed silently and when in position fired on them. Shortly after I opened I could hear Young on the right down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours and was very hot and close-range. The Spanish used the volley gun in great numbers. Who decided in which he holds that we were in the end, 1,500 men we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousands. However, to cut a long story short, we drove them

steadily but slowly and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all reports coming from Santiago reported a great many dead and wounded and that they had lost 4,000 men and two machine guns (these we saw) and were under two general officers and that the Spanish dead and wounded were being brought in for six hours; also that the garrison were expecting an assault that night; that the defeated troops reported that they had fought the entire American army for four hours but, compelled by greatly superior numbers, had retreated and that the army was coming, etc."

"My men conducted themselves splendidly and behaved like veterans, going up against the heavy Spanish line as though they had the greatest contempt for them. Yours sincerely, LEONARD WOOD."

"To General R. A. Alger, Secretary of War."

night at the Lenox Athletic club. They had been scheduled to fight twenty-five rounds with six-ounce gloves. Goddard had defeated Maher on two previous occasions and was the favorite among the sporting element previous to the fight. Goddard administered a lot of hard punishment to his adversary but received a terrific pounding while he was doing so.

G. A. R. REUNION AT EL RENO
October 12-14, When the Blue and Gray Will Unite

El Reno, O. T., July 8.—(Special.)—The department committee of the G. A. R. has issued orders that the reunion of veterans of the civil war will take place in the city of El Reno, October 12, 13 and 14. A large turnout is expected and the people of El Reno will have another chance to show their hospitality. A feature of the grand parade which is to come off will be the marching together of the men who were the gray with those who wore the blue.

CAN LICK GERMANY EASY
London, July 8.—Most of the weekly papers pay high tribute to the American navy. The Speaker says:

"The Santiago fight proves, so far as the fleet is concerned, that the United States need not fear comparison with any country in the world."

The Spectator declares, as a conclusion from the battle, the conviction that the American fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says:

"So far as the German and American navies go, there would be no comparison. A struggle between them would be very short and very complete, and it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but his self-confidence cannot alter history."

CERVERA AS A PRISONER
Washington, July 8.—All the Spanish naval officers captured by the American fleet are to be confined within the limits of the naval academy grounds at Annapolis. They will be placed in the quarters vacated by the American naval officers who left the academy to go into active service and will be treated with the greatest consideration, having earned the admiration of the American sailors by their splendid exhibition of courage in the face of almost inevitable death or capture.

Admiral Cervera, it is expected, will be among the prisoners who to all likelihood will be given the freedom of the grounds, under Philipine parole.

Carla, Philippines Islands, July 4, via Hong Kong, July 8.—Pleeds in the country district are underlying the advance of the American troops.

WHO WILL RULE HAWAII
Probably Cullom, McKim or Hitt Doled and Another.

Washington, July 8.—It is probable that President McKinley will announce tomorrow the names of the Hawaiian commissioners, whom he is to nominate under the provision of the resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands. Unofficially it is understood that four of the commissioners will be Senator Cullom of Illinois, Senator Morgan of Alabama, Representative Hitt of Illinois and President Doled of the present Hawaiian Republic. The fifth member of the commission, it is understood, will be a prominent member of the Hawaiian judiciary.

Washington, July 8.—As a result of the cabinet meeting today it was decided to dispatch a regiment of troops to Honolulu immediately, and the commandant at the Presidio, Cal., has been communicated with to learn what forces are available.

RED BRETHREN IN SESSION
Concerning Walter S. Fields' Fitness

El Reno, O. T., July 8.—(Special.)—The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are holding a council at Watonga for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not Walter S. Fields, of Oklahoma City, would be a suitable man to lead to Washington as a representative of the Cheyennes. Mr. Fields, as their choice, but the Cheyennes are not in love with his recommendations for the position. If Mr. Fields does pull through it will be a very tight squeeze.

Goddard Defeated By Maher.
New York, July 8.—Peter Maher defeated Joe Goddard in eight rounds to-

Secretary Bliss Decides a Greer County Land Case
Guthrie, O. T., July 8.—(Special.)—The

BATTLE OPENS

Linares Not Unlikely to Surrender Without a Battle.

Camara Coming Home Again, Which is Taken as a Peace Symptom--Peace Party in Spain.

Situation at Santiago is Filled With Hope For the American Arms--Army and Navy to Co-Operate.

Massacre of Spaniards By Garcia's Cubans Reported.

AT NOON

Washington, July 8.—Conditions at Santiago are regarded as favorable just now, according to General Shafter's dispatch received during the forenoon. The impression prevails that the Spanish are in a desperate plight within the lines of the city, and General Shafter's action in allowing Linares to communicate freely with Madrid is an indication that there is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender.

However that may be, every preparation is making for a great engagement, the final one at Santiago, it is hoped, which may begin as early as tomorrow, if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand. The department has not heard, so far, of the arrival of these soldiers, but believes they have reached Santiago.

REASONS WHY SPANIARDS HATE TO SURRENDER

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Playa del Este, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, July 8 (9 p. m.).—A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so terribly weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story, there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same condition of starvation.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

is at least a reasonable hope that the Spanish general contemplates a surrender.

However that may be, every preparation is making for a great engagement, the final one at Santiago, it is hoped, which may begin as early as tomorrow, if Shafter's reinforcements are on hand. The department has not heard, so far, of the arrival of these soldiers, but believes they have reached Santiago.

Over 20,000 rations for reconcentrados have been landed across the bay by Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, and starting Cubans are flocking in from the hills for food.

MASSACRE OF SPANIARDS BY CUBANS REPORTED

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Before Santiago, July 7, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Dauntless, via Port Antonio and Kingston, Jamaica, July 8 (1 p. m.).—One secret of the determination of the Spanish soldiers in Santiago to fight to the death was the belief which prevailed generally among them that prisoners taken by the Americans would be put to the sword.

It is now known that after the fall of El Caney, on July 1, the Spanish soldiers who escaped among the foothills marched directly into General Garcia's main position to the north of Santiago. They fought desperately but were shown no mercy by the Cubans and were massacred to the last man. General Dolera, who was in command, was brutally mutilated.

The knowledge of this massacre found its way into Santiago and prompted the Spanish resolution to die rather than surrender.

The voluntary surrender of some of the wounded Spanish officers and men has dispelled the delusion and is helping to induce General Toral to consider the proposition to capitulate.

After the fall of El Caney the troops sacked the town. Information of the outrages was promptly sent to General Shafter, who issued orders that any Cuban found killing the bodies of dead or wounded Spaniards would be promptly dealt with. To prevent the possibility of Cubans plundering Santiago when it capitulates it has been decided to forbid the Cubans entering the town.

GENERAL MILES IS ABOARD SHIP FOR CUBA

Charleston, S. C., July 8.—The cruises Yale and Columbia, with the Sixth Massachusetts and one battalion of the Sixth Illinois aboard, left off the lights at the entrance of the harbor tonight and probably will trail before daylight for Cuba.

The embarkation of the troops began at midnight. They were marshaled to the wharf, where the steamers Commodore Perry and Planter were in waiting. The men went on board and amid the cheers of the spectators and the men of the army, steamed down the harbor in the darkness.

General Nelson A. Miles and his staff arrived in the city at 4:30 p. m. and went out to the Yale. The expedition numbers in all 1,500 men. There are still in the city 4,000 recruits and others are expected here from Chickamauga.

HAVANA SAID TO BE SPARING FOR A FIGHT

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)
Kingston, Jamaica, July 8.—The British steamer Talbot, which left Havana on Tuesday, July 5, arrived at Port Royal today with 25 passengers, among them Mr. Gollan, British consul at Havana, and Mr. Higgins, of the British consulate there, both on leave, which is given as the only explanation of their departure.

Mr. Jerome has been left in charge of British affairs in Havana.

Mr. Higgins said:

"The city of Havana is quiet and there are no new complications. The well-to-do inhabitants are subsisting tolerably, but the poor are dying of starvation in the streets. There are many signs of terrible misery. The barracks are filled with starving women."

"The soldiers are fairly well fed. General Public had been sending troops into the interior, but it is feared that they will get there."

"The blockade is maintained and vessels are frequently turned back. Everybody is anxious for the conclusion of the war, though the soldiers wish to fight and all the officials are for peace. There is no fear in Havana and no fight, while Kame are scarce."